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SLAVE INSURRECTION AT THE SOUTH.—The late Harper's Ferry affair has revived the recollection of previous plots to produce insurrection among the slaves in Southern States. These plots however have all been easily crushed. The Charleston plot in 1822 was, like the late affair, made known to the Secretary of War.

The ringleader of the plot bore the name of Denmark Vesay. He was a free mulatto, cunning, active, restless, and possessing a talent of influencing negroes, which he applied with great dexterity. The negroes, long indulged, held secret meetings, several of which were professedly religious, and the exhorters among them participated in them. They could not be said to complain of oppression, for many of them were trusted and even petted servants in the households of their masters, carrying the keys, and enjoying the largest liberty compatible with their station; yet they devised one of the most diabolical plots of blood and murder that ever stained the annals of insurrection.

The progress of their trial by a Court of Magistrates and freeholders was fearful and frightful in the disclosure. It was in evidence than the plan was to murder the masters, appropriate the desirable females to their brutish uses, burn the city, and, in the midst of the panic and conflagration, seize the ships in port, and push for the Island of St. Domingo. One of the praying negroes, smitten probably by his conscience, for he had been greatly indulged in the pious and respectable family of his master, gave the clue to the conspiracy, and, after a long and full trial, some thirty or forty were sentenced to death, which sentence was thoroughly carried into execution by hanging.

A Negro letter of Georgia, published in the Press, says it is quite certain that there has been an insurrectionary movement in the neighborhood of Palermo. After a combat between the *peasants* and the military, an order was given that all private individuals possessing arms should immediately give them up to the authorities. The correspondent gives this fact on the evidence of travelers who saw the decree posted in the streets of Palermo. As to the character of the conflict and the probable consequences of it, reports are various and contradictory.

SLAVES IN GEORGIA.—The report of the Controller General of Georgia, says the Journal of Commerce, shows an increase of 11,140 slaves in that State during the year just past. The total number of slaves in 1858 was 481,125, and in 1859, 442,364 The average value of slaves in 1858 was $626 39, and in 1859, $612 60—an increase in average value of $86 24. The aggregate value of slaves in 1858 was $227,468,897, and in 1859, $271,020,105. Thus it will be seen that, while the increase in number of slaves is 11,240, the increased value is $54,151,478. This large increase can only be accounted for by presuming that the usual drafts have been made upon the negro population of Virginia and other border slaveholding States. The natural increase could not have reached these figures. It will be interesting to examine the statistics of the border States, to ascertain whether the decrease in the number of their slaves has been proportionate to the increase in the more southern States. We can then learn if the gradual emancipation process is merely theoretical, or is actually in full progress.

☞ A writer in Once a Week gives the following account of the death of the great Pitt: "Pitt died at his house on Putney Heath, near the spot where Cassius and Castlereagh fought their duel, and in a very neglected state, none of his family or friends being with him at the time. One who was sincerely attached to him, hearing of his illness, rode from London to see him. Arriving at his house he rang the bell at the entrance gate, but no one came. Dismounting, he made his way to the hall door and repeatedly rang the bell, which no one answered. He then entered the house, wandered from room to room, till at last he discovered Pitt on a bed—dead, and entirely neglected. It is supposed that such was his poverty, he had not been able to pay the wages of his servants, and they had absconded, taking with them what they could."

LOSSES BY FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The losses by fire at New Orleans this year have been truly terrible. As accurately as we can estimate them, from the statements in the New Orleans papers, they are as follows:

By fires in the Cotton Presses last spring	$800,000
By the fire of the 2d ult	500,000
By the fire of the 20th ult	100,000
By the fire of the 3d inst	250,000
Total	$1,750,000

☞ The mails by the America, at Boston, reached here last night. We make the following interesting extracts from our files of foreign papers:

THE TREATY OF PEACE. — The following is an analysis of the treaty of peace concluded between France and Austria, as signed by the plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments:

The treaty commences with the usual preamble: Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

That peace is concluded, &c.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the *employees* of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left in Italy, and where they move their domicils from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follow the articles relating to debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay Austria 60,000,000 of francs. Lombardy is to be liable for a rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardy-Venetien. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000 francs.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:

Desiring that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, as far as possible, and that the public order has been disturbed. On Sunday last, at daylight, a revolution was to have been commenced. How far preparations would have justified the attempt I know not; but, as the signal for the outbreak was not given, it was not general. Still, a partial rising was in the result, and some few poor fellows, either more courageous or reckless than the mass, are now being followed by the troops and shot, and, of most others lead us to believe that little mercy will be shown.

Thus this imbecile Government adds another list of horrors of the many already known by its own want of knowledge and skill. The Pio Inaptness to lead to the events of 1820, 1830, 1848, and those now occurring in Italy, this government is continually drawing its subjects into difficulties, which one day may, and not improbably will, cause its ruin. Rome, N. Correspondent, 10th inst.

Article 19. The Emperor of Austria will act with all their power in the formation of a confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will intervene by the friendship of its moral and material interests, and will watch over the defense of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a federal army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Zurich within 15 days.

Other articles stipulate—

That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of it by mortmain is incompatible with the laws of the new government.

The State of Italy.—The Independent Belge says: The letters received by us from Italy state that the situation of that country is excessively troubled at the bottom, however tranquil the surface may appear. In Parma tumultuous and terrible manifestations are feared should the Count de Chambord refuse to inflict capital punishment on the assassins of Col. Anviti. In the Legations the authorities are obliged to watch over the movements of Mazzini, and to observe the greatest precaution to prevent the army from being tainted with the revolutionary elements.

To these difficulties may be added monetary embarrassments, as well as that from all parts the execution of Sardinia, the nomination of a Regent in the person of the Prince of Carignan, and the occupation of the cities of Central Italy by Sardinian troops, are called for by moderate liberal opinion, which neither wishes for a restoration nor a Republic.

The Late Revolution in Sicily.—The following extract of a private letter from Palermo gives the particulars of the events of the late revolution in the Island of Sicily: "Long ere this comes to hand you will have learned from the Times' telegram that Sicily is free, and order of the public order has been disturbed. On Sunday last, at daylight, a revolution was to have been commenced. How far preparations would have justified the attempt I know not; but, as the signal for the outbreak was not given, it was not general. Still, a partial rising was in the result, and some few poor fellows, either more courageous or reckless than the mass, are now being followed by the troops and shot, and, of most others lead us to believe that little mercy will be shown.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1859.

THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.—A vast deal of money has been expended to avoid the natural impediments to river navigation offered by the rapids in front of our city, but the result has been only partially attained. A much more vast amount of money has been annually wasted by allowing the most splendid water power in the world to be unemployed. We have harnessed steam to the railroad and electricity to the telegraph, but the immense flow of the Ohio, as it falls some twenty-five feet along our city's front, has been neglected. It seems marvellous that such should be the fact. A princely revenue runs to waste ceaselessly; commerce suffers; our floating palaces of steamboats are idle like

The fat wood
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf.

And for a great part of the year the business intercourse between the upper and lower Ohio is ruinously impeded. We are almost within speaking distance of the shores of Indiana, and yet we can travel about fifty miles on the railroad quicker than we can reach New Albany or Jeffersonville. These serious drawbacks to the business energy and social progress of Louisville have not been overlooked and many plans have been suggested to obviate them. The most recent is a design by one of our most intelligent fellow-citizens, Mr. S. Brownell, which is hung up in the hall of the Galt House for public inspection. This contemplates the improvement of the Falls of the Ohio by a Dam to constructed as to make it effective for the various purposes of comparatively easy Navigation, the employment of Water power to its greatest perfection and capacity, and furnish a Bridge connecting the States of Kentucky and Indiana. This is a glorious conception, which Mr. Brownell makes public, and as the forcing off of a tea kettle lid and the falling of an apple suggested the great discoveries of steam and gravitation, it may lead to some great practical result.

Mr. Brownell, whose mechanical skill has been tested by the erection of two or three woolen mills in our city, has had this subject under consideration for a long time, and his design must strike every one as bold and original. He proposes to dam the falls about half way down the descent, and in the middle of the stream to erect an immense lock, through which steamboats can be passed into the lower channel, which is to be cleared of rocks by blasting, so as to remove all impediments to navigation. Upon the top of the dam a railroad track can be laid, as well as passenger and carriage roads, and the drawbridge over the lock may be worked by the water power, which is attained by the dam. At each extremity of the dam the water is carried off by races to a line of factories to be erected, and there can be no limit fixed to the capacity for supply. Then there will be an uninterrupted navigation, a bridge over the river, and a water power for manufacturing purposes, all obtained at the same time. We are not prepared to speak of the practicability of this scheme, either from an engineering or a pecuniary point of view. It may be that a bridge erected on the top of a dam could not resist our heavy freshets; in that case it will be easy to suspend it from piers above the water. The improvement to the navigation, which would thus be effected is obvious, and the wealth to flow from the application of the water power cannot be estimated. Our present purpose is to direct attention to the design of Mr. Brownell, which explains itself at a glance. We hope our practical engineers will examine it with care, for we feel an impression that it contains the germ of a great and feasible plan to add to the prosperity of the West.

☞ We took occasion last year to notice in terms of strong admiration the annual message of John Ross, the President of the Cherokee nation. We thought and said that the message was an admirable paper in every respect—admirable in spirit, in comprehension, in statesmanship, and in diction. The excellence and felicity of the document quite amazed us. We learn from the St. Louis Republi can that the Cherokee President has just laid his annual message for the current year before the Congress of his tawny nation. And we infer from the Republican's language that the document is in no way inferior to its predecessor. "The message," says our St. Louis contemporary, "is one of the best-written public documents we have ever read, and is worthy few of the messages of the white Governors of the Union equal it in style or in the propriety and wisdom of its suggestions. Mr. Ross advocates, in forcible and eloquent language, the adoption of measures for the diffusion of education, morality, and temperance and industrious habits among the Cherokees. He addresses to his dusky legislators a warning which might with much propriety be addressed to many of the white legislators of the country, by telling them that as 'individuals you can do much, by example and precept, to inculcate harmony, sobriety, purity, and patriotism, in your respective neighborhoods and districts. As legislators you can do more to advance the public good, by rising above personal considerations, enacting judicious laws, and providing the necessary means and the proper men to execute them. I speak thus pointedly because I think you will agree with me that the times demand it.' We advise Mr. Buchanan in all earnestness to study the message of his Cherokee brother before he frames his own, and profit by the model. His can easily do it, unless age has knocked the docility out of him.

☞ The Democratic papers are still engaged in exaggerating the disturbances which attended the Baltimore election, but are silent in reference to the fraud recently worked by their party in New York. The administration of the Registry Laws by the supervisors of the latter city, was one of the most shameful breaches of official responsibility ever practiced, and gave the enrollment of the voters into the charge of the most reckless rowdies, rumhole keepers, and bullies of the Democratic party. The registry books show about 100,000 names as those of legal voters, when the highest number ever cast at an election was less than 80,000. Spurious names to the extent of 20,000 or 25,000 have been inserted, and the "vote early vote often" Locofocos will do the rest of this "work." We shall see the working of this fraud in the result of yesterday's election. The hope is to get a large fraudulent majority in the city to neutralize the Opposition vote in the rest of the State.

☞ Post prandial speeches have had their day in some parts of Europe, and we are glad of it. When well done, they are bores; when not happily delivered, nuisances. As we draw our fashions from France, let us imitate the Marquis La Grange, who, at the dinner of the Agricultural Society of Blaye (Girondin) said: "I will not propose a toast. Toasts, with their accompanying addresses, are an importation from England; they are stiff and starched, are indistinct like foggy Albion herself, are intoxicating like porter, heavy like beer. I prefer the good old fashioned custom of our forefathers, simply drinking healths without remark. They did not speechify—they drank; they did not enter into historical disquisitions, of an erroneous—did not pronounce eulogiums which are too generally silly or false; they expressed their sentiments by acclamation. Down then with English toasts and harangues. Instead of changing this joyous table into a Parliamentary tribune, let us be faithful to the past and the traditions of France."

☞ Burnham, the Massachusetts State liquor agent, who has been detected in adulterating the liquors which he was appointed to sell for medicinal and sacramental purposes, under the Maine law of the State, wrote a book, some years ago, called "The Hen Fever." It described his good fortune in humbugging the public with Cochin-China and Shanghai chickens. We shall now have, we presume, another volume from his pen. He used to write for the Spirit of the Times, under the signature of "The Little Un;" but that was an unadulterated spirit, so he stopped off.

☞ Forbes, whose revelations concerning the Harper's Ferry affair are creating such excitement, has followed the business of a fencing master. He must be a very clumsy swordsman, or Bulwer's theory, which he puts into the mouth of Col. Dumas—"the man who has carte and tierce at his fingers' ends must be a gentleman"—is an absurd mistake.

SQUATTER-SOVEREIGNTY AND POPULAR-SOVEREIGNTY.—These terms though used interchangeably by heedless or sophistical writers have fairly acquired separate and distinct meanings.

Squatter-sovereignty in the current language of our politics signifies the right of the people of a Territory to legislate independently of Congress during the Territorial condition.

Popular sovereignty in the same language signifies the right of the people of a Territory to do this only when they put off the Territorial condition and put on that of a State.

It is unnecessary to say that the distinction between the two is broad and glaring.

☞ A letter from Havana of the 30th of October says: "There is a report of a conspiracy, or some thing of that character, having been discovered among certain military officers and the soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no f rther particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear.

☞ The Natchez Courier states that the city is infested with so many suspicious characters that it has become necessary to strengthen the police. Incendiarisms have been attempted and fires and disturbances have occurred under the hill that alarm the law-and-order-loving citizens of the Bluff-City.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer says "political lying is the great father of evils." Is it possible that the Devil is after all only the grand-father of evils?

☞ The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been searching the Devil. Never mind, it will be the Devil's turn after a while.

☞ Elijah England and Pat Wagnis got into a difficulty at Memphis on Saturday, in which the latter was killed.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 7.

The excitement in regard to the Harper's Ferry conspirators still continues and fair progress is making in the disposal of the cases.

The case of the free negro Copeland was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment, he not being recognised as a citizen; and guilty of conspiring with slaves to rebel and of murder, as charged in the second and third counts.

The case was ably argued by Andrew Hunter on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by George Sennott, of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client.

A bill of exceptions and a motion for the arrest of judgment was entered by the prisoner's counsel, which will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

Case of Capt. Cook.—The Court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning and was called to order by Judge Parker. The Grand Jury was sworn and immediately proceeded to their room to consider the case of Cook. A number of witnesses were summoned and the jury was absent for about two h urs. On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Hunter, the Prosecuting Attorney, stated that, as a number of witnesses in the case of Cook who would not be in Stephen's case were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of Cook first.

Thomas C. Green, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said, that, as the counsel had not yet had time to confer with Stephens, and had not received what plea to enter to the charge, he was unable to proceed in the case, and would proceed with the case of Stephens, which would allow them time to prepare the case of Cook.

The case of Stephens was then called up.

Stephens was accordingly brought into court and placed on a mattress. He is looking pale and haggard, the abstinence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect upon him. He tears up under his wounds with much fortitude and is seldom heard to murmur.

His counsel, Mr Sennett, who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county, but was refused, appealed and the empanelling of a jury was proceeded with. After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained Mr. Hunter arose and stated that he had just received a dispatch which would probably interfere with further proceedings in the case, and he would, therefore, read the following telegraphic despatch from Governor Wise:

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

To Andrew S. Hunter:

DEAR SIR—I think you had better try Cook and hand Stephens over to the Federal authorities.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

Mr. Hunter stated that he had been in correspondence for several days with Governor Wise, and had in his possession a number of facts important to the development of this case which were unknown to the public, and would, for the present remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into the possession of other facts, which pointed to Stephens as the most available party to be handed over to the United States authorities, as full assured enough would be ascertained to bring before the Federal bar a number of the prominent Abolition fanatics of the North.

Mr. Harding objected to the proceedings and insisted that the case should proceed with. He was not in league with Governor Wise or anybody else. He was not fed by any one and would only receive as a compensation for his arduous labors in this case the small pittance allowed by the Circuit Court.

Mr. Sennett remarked that he had consulted with his client, and as the jury had been partly chosen he would not consent that the State should hand over the Federal authorities the prisoner; for what purpose was known to Governor Wise and had been foreshadowed by the remarks of Mr. Hunter. If time had been allowed the trouble had in the empanneling of the jury would have been dispensed with.

Mr. Hunter then remarked that he would proceed immediately with the case of Stephens and hand over the prisoner Hazlett, who has not yet been indicted, to the Federal Court.

It was material whether Stephens would prefer a trial or not.

Mr. Sen ett then asked a delay of a moment for consultation with Stephens, after which he announced that the prisoner accepted the offer of the State to hand him over to the Federal authority, and would therefore prefer to be remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding desired the clerk to enter his earnest protest against the whole proceedings. He considered the whole proceedings wrong, and wished it so entered on the records.

Judge Parker to the clerk—Do no such thing. I wish no such protest entered on the docket of this court.

The prisoner was then handed over to the United States Marshal and lodged in jail, where he will remain until the term of the Federal Court at Staunton, which will not meet for some time.

Cook will be defended by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General, and Mr. Voorhees, District Attorney of Indiana, and Messrs. Lawson Botts and M. C. Green, of counsel.

The prosecution will be conducted by Andrew S. Hunter.

The prisoner seems to be in good spirits and is not without hope of a verdict in his favor.

Gov Willard and Mr. Crowley, his brother-in-law, will be present during the entire trial.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 8.

The trial of Cook commenced this morning, when his confession was read in open Court. A jury was then empanneled and the case went on.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

Geo. H. Hoyt, who acted as junior counsel for Capt. John Brown at Charlestown, returns to Virginia tomorrow to assist his client in the disposal of his personal property. He proposes to remain at Charlestown until after Brown's execution. Mr. Hoyt's first visit was in the capacity of messenger to carry a message from Governor Wise to whom he carried letters of recommendation. Mr. Hoyt was unable to assume the duties of counsel for Brown, but was instrumental in securing the services of Mr. Chilton, who subsequently acted in the case. It was not until after Mr. Hoyt had ascertained that the services of Blair could not be obtained that he resolved to act as assistant counsel for Brown.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.

A man named W. R. Palmer, who is charged with being concerned in the attempted rescue at Harper's Ferry, was arrested here today on a requisition from Gov. Wise, of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The U. S. steam frigate under orders for Vera Cruz, with Mr. McLane on board, sailed from quarantine this morning. She was detained in consequence of a homicide having been committed on board last night. A seaman named George Ritter, of Boston, was confined for disorderly conduct, was beaten so badly as to cause his death. The officers concerned have been arrested on suspicion of being one of the guilty parties. Ritter belong d to Easton, Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

As the chief, if not the only difficulty in the way of the consummation of existing treaties between the United States and Mexico is in relation to the proposed transit routes, influential parties have submitted to both Governments a basis of compromise. Such a proposition, it may have any forces nearest any scenes of obstruction or disturbance, shall promptly interfere for the purpose of removing it, without the privilege of entering the territory of the country, and in case of emergency shall act unitedly. The assistance recently afforded by the Mexican troops from Matamoros to the people of Brownsville is stated as an example. Such a provision, it is thought, can be incorporated in the treaty, must come from the Liberal Government. This, it is understood, is favorably regarded by our Government.

It is said that both the governments of Great Britain and the United States are decidedly earnest in the presentation of their respective positions or convictions of right, in relation to the Central American question, though more so than were in the Oregon controversy; but the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of serious difficulties between the two countries.

Lord Napier, Paynd, of the Navy, is here, dangerously ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.

Last night the store of J. J. Gibson, commission merchant, was destroyed by fire. Four or five kegs of powder exploded, blowing out the entire front of the building, and killing Mr. Levin S. Blake and severely wounding several others.

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A visit to Abingdon has more interest to me than the most men. In the years 1823, '24, and '25, I served an apprenticeship here to the house carpenter's trade, at the last building upon which I did good service was the residence of Gov. Campbell, now hid almost from the eye by the numerous tall trees surrounding it, having grown up during the forty-four years past and numbered with those he found the flood! Change, change, is written on all that looms up to the eye here, and progress is the order of the day. I sit in the church, I walk on the streets, I cast my eyes upon the faces of those I knew in other days. Some are not there, but have gone the way of all the earth. Age dims the lustre of many an eye I once looked into, and palsy's fire rose on beauty's cheek; while furrows and wrinkles and lost teeth and gray hairs and bald heads and tottering limbs most sadly mar many forms that to me, in years gone by, were "human forms divine."

The Pungolo relates of Venetia that Carlo Beraldi, the son of a furrier at Padua, who was forcibly made to enlist in the Austrian army, having manifested hostile sentiments to Austria, was condemned to receive one hundred lashes. The sentence was carried out at Lizz, on the 5th inst., in the presence of his regimental officers, who, when the 80th lash had been inflicted, declared that the soldier's life would be endangered if the sentence were carried out; but the officer in command was inexorable; and the Italian expired under the infliction.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 3.

The trial of Cook commenced this morning, when his confession was read in open Court. A jury was then empanneled and the case went on.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

Geo. H. Hoyt, who acted as junior counsel for Capt. John Brown at Charlestown, returns to Virginia tomorrow to assist his client in the disposal of his personal property. He proposes to remain at Charlestown until after Brown's execution. Mr. Hoyt's first visit was in the capacity of messenger to carry a message from Governor Wise to whom he carried letters of recommendation. Mr. Hoyt was unable to assume the duties of counsel for Brown, but was instrumental in securing the services of Mr. Chilton, who subsequently acted in the case. It was not until after Mr. Hoyt had ascertained that the services of Blair could not be obtained that he resolved to act as assistant counsel for Brown.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.

A man named W. R. Palmer, who is charged with being concerned in the attempted rescue at Harper's Ferry, was arrested here today on a requisition from Gov. Wise, of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The U. S. steam frigate under orders for Vera Cruz, with Mr. McLane on board, sailed from quarantine this morning. She was detained in consequence of a homicide having been committed on board last night. A seaman named George Ritter, of Boston, was confined for disorderly conduct, was beaten so badly as to cause his death. The officers concerned have been arrested on suspicion of being one of the guilty parties. Ritter belong d to Easton, Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

As the chief, if not the only difficulty in the way of the consummation of existing treaties between the United States and Mexico is in relation to the proposed transit routes, influential parties have submitted to both Governments a basis of compromise. Such a proposition, it may have any forces nearest any scenes of obstruction or disturbance, shall promptly interfere for the purpose of removing it, without the privilege of entering the territory of the country, and in case of emergency shall act unitedly. The assistance recently afforded by the Mexican troops from Matamoros to the people of Brownsville is stated as an example. Such a provision, it is thought, can be incorporated in the treaty, must come from the Liberal Government. This, it is understood, is favorably regarded by our Government.

It is said that both the governments of Great Britain and the United States are decidedly earnest in the presentation of their respective positions or convictions of right, in relation to the Central American question, though more so than were in the Oregon controversy; but the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of serious difficulties between the two countries.

Lord Napier, Paynd, of the Navy, is here, dangerously ill.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1859.

☞ The Democrat of yesterday reports the sayings of an imaginary wag whom it styles *Torquemada*, after the famous grand inquisitor of Spain. The conceit is an appropriate one. Our neighbor's Torquemada promises to perform his cruel business thoroughly. The very first day of his appearance he puts the language to exquisite torture in two separate instances.

THE CASE OF COOK.—The telegraph states that Cook's confession has been read in court and that it is to be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of one of the Harper's Ferry sufferers. A very strong feeling was prevailing against him, he being regarded as the spy of the insurrectionists. From this we infer that he made a clean breast of the part taken by him in the affair.

Cook had plead guilty to all the counts except treason. A motion of his counsel to except this count was overruled by the court.

GERRIT SMITH INSANE.—A telegraphic dispatch states that Gerrit Smith is insane and has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum. Gerrit has for a long time past been acting more like a lunatic than one of sound mind. No doubt the Harpst's Ferry affair, with which he is charged to have been connected, and which threatened sooner or later to result in a requisition for his delivery to the authorities of Virginia, has made the disease more manifest.

GREAT JAIL DELIVERY.—We learn from the Rochester Democrat that thirteen prisoners escaped from the jail in that city on Sunday evening last. A convict who was thought trustworthy had been assigned the duty of locking his fellows into their cells, and early on the evening in question had pretended to do so. He soon after called the jailer into the ward, and under the pretext of informing him that an attempt was about to be made by some of the convicts to dig through the wall, inveigled him into a closet in which he locked him. He then headed the gang of prisoners whom he had released from their cells in an attack upon the two doors that separated the ward from the office. These were soon battered down, and no one but the wife of the imprisoned jailer resisting their progress they made good their flight. At last accounts only one of the thirteen had been retaken.

☞ The raids of the Mexicans upon Brownsville should be checked. If Texas had an energetic Governor, as Virginia has in Governor Wise, every able bodied man in the State would have been on the ground to drive the invaders back. When Old San Jacinto is inaugurated, we hope to hear of prompt action against the Mexican bandits.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

Catholicism—Minnesota's Military Claims.—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has a significant article in reply to a South Carolinian, who wants to know if Gerrit Smith and Giddingsare not to be demanded by the Governor of Virginia. The Enquirer says:

"Our South Carolina friend may rest assured that the Executive of Virginia will do his duty. As for compelling the rendition of men at the North, we are as aiders and abettors and accessories before the fact, are implicated, the Executive

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1859.

WHY IS THE COURIER SILENT?—We stated the other day, deliberately and circumstantially, that the man whom the Courier prefers above all other men for the Presidency, and whose nomination by the Charleston Convention it is straining every energy to accomplish, enforced solemnly in the canvass of 1848, and so far as we knew and believed had never since repudiated, the doctrine which the Courier professes to abhor and excoriate above all other doctrines. We said, distinctly and specifically, that Mr. Guthrie eleven years ago publicly declared in favor of the heresy of squatter-sovereignty as expressed in the Nicholson letter, and to our knowledge had never publicly or privately recanted the declaration. We made this allegation in our paper of last Monday; but as yet the Courier, the champion of Mr. Guthrie and the foe of squatter-sovereignty, has had nothing to say in reply or even in allusion to it. The Courier in the face of this grave impeachment of the political orthodoxy of its favorite candidate is as dumb as a statue. Why is this?

Possibly the Courier does not entirely credit our assertion. At all events it may fancy itself under no obligations to deny what we have not taken the trouble to prove. As the Courier may really lurk in this cover we will beat it at once. Let the public mark if we rouse the game.

Some time in the month of September, 1848, a Democratic committee, of which James Guthrie was one, issued an address to the people of Kentucky, with a view of promoting the success of Gen. Cass in the State at the approaching national election. The following is a passage from that address:

> There is one consideration, far above the mere triumph of party, by which we would appeal to all lovers of the Union and of the harmony of the States, in favor of Gen. Cass's election. He has announced a doctrine in regard to the interference of Congress with the existing subject of slavery, which is highly conservative and sound. He says:

The Wilmot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created for a specific purpose, and foreign to the subject-matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. LEAVE TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILL BE EFFECTED BY THIS QUESTION, TO ADJUST IT THEMSELVES, RESPONSIBILITY, AND IN THEIR OWN MANNER, AND WE SHALL RENDER TRIBUTE TO THE ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND FURNISH ANOTHER GUARANTEE FOR THE PERMANENCY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

This quotation from Gen. Cass is neither more nor less than the concluding paragraph of his celebrated Nicholson letter, in which the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty was for the first time in the history of our politics expressly and formally set forth. The "doctrine" announced by Gen. Cass in which Mr. Guthrie and his fellow committee-men perceived a "consideration" in favor of the general's election "far above the mere triumph of party" was the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty. Mr. Guthrie thus cordially accepted the heresy as a national panacea the instant it was proclaimed. And if he has ever rejected it since it is for the Courier to show *when* and *where* and *how* he has rejected it. We pause for the Courier's showing.

It will not do for the Courier to remain silent longer, for, in view of the record we have brought forward, silence will clearly imply admission. Nor can the Courier safely insist that at the date of the address in question the Nicholson letter was not understood to assert the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty; for the editor of the Democrat, who was a member of the committee that issued the address, and whose name stands next to Mr. Guthrie's at the foot of the document, is ready to swear, as he has sworn a thousand times before, that the canvass of 1848 was fought on that very issue; and, as everybody knows, Gen. Cass himself avowed in the Senate, after the canvass was over, that he was amazed that any one could have understood his Nicholson letter to assert anything else. The Nicholson letter, in fact, not only asserts plainly and unequivocally the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty, but it says in defence of the doctrine everything that can be said. It exhausts the question. Douglas has written or spoken nothing on the subject that is not either a servile repetition or a clumsy expansion of some point embraced in the Nicholson letter. The Courier, therefore, must face the music. There is no escape for it.

The Courier must do one of three things. It must show that Mr. Guthrie has subsequently repudiated squatter-sovereignty as a political heresy after he had embraced it in 1848, or repudiate Mr. Guthrie, or confess that all its fierce and fiery diatribes against Douglas are mere

> sound and fury,
> Signifying nothing.

Which of these three horns will the Courier take? We await its choice with some curiosity but with no anxiety. Doubtless, however, there are others not equally unconcerned.

☞If it is true, as charged by the Administration organ, that Seward, Chase, Howe, Giddings, &c. have, by their complicity in the Harper's Ferry rebellion, made themselves guilty of High Treason against the United States, and deserve to hang with old Brown, why, in the name of public duty, does not the President have them arrested and tried for the crime? And why do not the Democratic organs urge him on to the discharge of so manifest an obligation? What is an Administration good for that lets treason stalk to and fro throughout the land in darkness and in daylight, unpunished and unrebuked?

We say with the St. Louis News, what is Mr. Buchanan for but to execute the laws, sustain the Constitution, and punish all malefactors that plot its overthrow? Are such terrible conspirators to go unpunished?

It is charged by the hireling presses of the National Democracy that "the South will have no protection against servile insurrections" if a Republican President shall be elected in 1860. But what protection have they now, if arch-conspirators and traitors, as Seward, Chase, Hale, & Co. are declared to be, are suffered to go unpunished, unprosecuted, unmolested?

We demand that Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy meet the issue that they have made, fairly and squarely. If Seward, Chase, Hale, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, and others are accessories of Old Brown's crimes, they must be arrested and tried for murder and high treason! The dignity of Government requires it. The oath of office taken by Mr. Buchanan compels it. The conservation of society calls for it. The safety of the South demands it. How can Mr. Buchanan escape the dilemma? *He must prosecute, or his organs and his party must recant.* They have told truth, or they have told horrible lies in charging the "unquestionable complicity" of Seward, Chase, Hale, & Co. with old Brown's insurrection. If they have told truth, and decline to prosecute, then they become *accessories after the fact, and deserve impeachment as traitors to the Republic.* If they have told lies, let them prepare to meet the hissing hatred of the South before the face of disgusted and indignant people, and to slink away to the kennels of unwhip: liars, caught in the act of their own incautious spreading.

Come—ye Democrats—ye Buchanan men—ye protectionists of "Southern institutions"—come up to the work—convict and hang Seward, Chase, Hale, & Co., if they are guilty, *as you say they are*, or confess yourselves slanderers—*or yourselves traitors* to the laws against treason, which you should be compelled by your oaths to execute! Stand up to your duty before the country! *The eyes of all are upon you!*

☞The Courier makes a silly attempt to kindle a panic in the South on the strength of the result of the New York election. "The people of the South," it says, "should forget all minor differences, and be united in defence of their common rights—in defence of their homes and firesides. The Black Republican party proposes to repeal the fugitive slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to remodel and abolitionize the Supreme Court, and to make the States of this Union permanently "all free." They go further. The result of the New York election indicates that they are unwilling to condemn the mad attempts of their partisans to abolish slavery, even at the sacrifice of the lives of the people of the South." Of course the intelligent person requires to be informed that this is a piece of wretched extravagance put forth to frighten the conservatives of the South into the ranks of the Democracy. It is at once wicked and ridiculous. If in the present juncture of affairs anything were lacking to disgust refined and rational people with the Democracy this pitiful sort of exaggeration would abundantly supply it. But, then, nothing really is lacking.

☞The Democrats have carried the Maryland Legislature, and the Baltimore American says that the citizens of Baltimore will now be called confidently to that body for a registry law to prevent illegal voting hereafter. We all know that in every State Legislature where the subject of a registry law has hitherto been agitated the Democrats have denounced the measure bitterly and unanimously. We have never heard of a Democratic member of a Legislature that supported a registry law. Democrats in Legislatures and out of Legislatures have gone in favor of opening the door as wide as possible for the commission of frauds and never shutting it.

Nevertheless the Baltimore American may possibly have some reason for expecting a registry law from the Maryland Legislature. A Locofoco Legislature will upon every occasion do exactly what it believes in the particular case to be for the advantage of its party.

☞A correspondent suggests that old Brown should be pardoned on the ground of insanity. We are by no means prepared to agree with the writer. John Brown may be partially insane, that is, he may be to some extent a monomaniac, but he had sanity enough to be able to draw eighteen or twenty men with him into an insurrection. It is scarcely a supposable case that all of his followers can be pardoned, and it would be the most unprecedented thing to pardon the leader and hang the followers. But there is no use in speculating upon the subject. Brown will not be pardoned; Gov. Wise would sooner put his own throat in mortal peril than relieve Brown's from it. If he wouldn't, he would be neither wise nor Wise.

☞*We fear* the press of the Union in commenting upon the *Harper's Ferry affair* have not dutifully kept in mind the words of Washington's Farewell Address "to frown indignantly on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

A great many who talk very loudly now of the undoubted success of their favorites, and are brave and loud-mouthed about who they will and who they won't support if nominated at Charleston, are like some other loud talkers we have heard of before the battle, and will incontinently bellow for the man they reviled, and swear he was always their choice.—*Democrat.*

Yes, if a squatter-sovereignty man is nominated at Charleston, such anti-squatter-sovereignty men as the editor of the Courier "will incontinently bellow for him," and if an anti-squatter-sovereignty man is nominated, such squatter-sovereignty men as the editor of the Democrat "will incontinently bellow for him."

☞The Richmond Enquirer, referring to the clamors in certain quarters for the pardon of Old John Brown, says "the Constitution of Virginia has placed the mercy seat in the enlightened conscience of her Executive." Later intelligence from Virginia, however, locates the "mercy seat" in her Legislature. There seems to be considerable doubt as to where Virginia's seat of mercy really is. We strongly suspect that it will be found in the present case at the tips of the bargman's fingers.

☞The Washington Constitution and other Democratic organs are charging that Mr. Olden, the successful Opposition candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is a violent anti-slavery man, sympathising with John Brown and his incendiary doctrines. During the New Jersey canvass the Democrats objected to Mr. Olden, as a pro-slavery man, because he had once resided in New Orleans! This is the way Locofocism tries to make political capital both North and South out of slavery agitation.

☞Bennett, of the Herald, aspires to the French mission. He is no statesman, no diplomatist, no political economist, and no literary man; he claims the office, not as a reward of talent or integrity, but because when Mr. Buchanan was running for the Presidency he dared to tell the truth of him in these words:

> James Buchanan is an old dotard, an imbecile, a miserable, gabbling old granny, who has lost his memory, and who is utterly unfit for the important station of the Presidency.

Bennett has an idea that Buchanan will emulate the magnanimity of Harry Monmouth, who, when he was King Henry V, forgave the Lord Chief Justice of England, who did

> Rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
> The immediate heir of England,

when he threw Falstaff into the Fleet, and the companion of mad Jack Falstaff, Bardolph, Pistol, and Poins.

METHODISM IN AMERICA.—The Northern Methodist Church now numbers 953,472 members. The Church, South, numbers 700,000. The Canada Conference numbers 42,000. The East British American Conference numbers 13,300. Wesleyan Methodists in America 20,000. The Methodist Protestants 70,000. The African Methodists number 29,000. The Albright Methodists are 20,000 strong. The total, therefore, of Methodists in the United States and North American British possessions is about two millions of members.

☞The Louisville Courier and the Louisville Democrat must at least agree in thinking their party in a most miserable way. The Democrat thinks there is but one Democrat in the nation who can be elected to the Presidency in 1860, and the Courier thinks that there isn't even one. We suppose they will both be for joining the Opposition party pretty soon, but we shall warn them off unless they improve.

☞A singular meteorological fact was observed in San Francisco, connected with the recent earthquake. The weather, which had been usually warm for three or four days, suddenly changed on the 8th ult.; the thermometer in sixteen hours fell from over 80 degrees to 45 degrees. The earthquake followed on Wednesday, the 5th, at quarter past 12, P. M., and in the opinion of scientific gentlemen the convulsion was the effect of the sudden change in the temperature.

☞The telegraphic reporter of the Associated Press some days since informed the country that a large number of rowdies had left Baltimore for New Orleans to aid the American ticket in the latter city by keeping voters from the polls. The election has passed and we hear no complaints of violence, but the mendacious dispatch of the reporter has been copied in nearly every paper in the country.

☞The Bowling Green Standard, in an article supporting Mr. Guthrie for the Presidency, says that "Mr. G. is not like the bold torrent leaping from rock to rock." True, he is a little too old to do much of that sort of leaping.

☞Somebody advertises in the Richmond Whig that he will unite with ninety-nine others in contributing $10,000 for the safe delivery of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings in Richmond or in giving $5,000 for the delivery of his head. Why doesn't the gentleman propose to make one of a hundred who shall go and take Giddings instead of hiring other people to go?

☞A Virginia gentleman proposes a reward of $10,000 for the capture of Giddings or $5,000 for his head! It not long going further than even the "irrepressible conflict" of Senator Seward? Does it not propose the insurgration of the Corsican vendetta?

☞The Washington States is in favor of having the Washington Era mobbed by the people. Doesn't the editor of the States think that it would be quite as chivalric in him to assume individually the task of lynching the editor of the Era? Does he want help against a solitary Abolitionist?

☞The Democratic organs are really in a dreadful way. The Memphis Avalanche has read Mr. Douglas out of the party, and Mr. Buchanan's Washington Constitution, although itself fiercely anti Douglas, reads the Avalanche out of the party. Let the organs persevere in their readings.

☞The bold editor of the New York Commercial says to the fighting son of Virginia's fighting Governor that he tells a falsehood. We suppose the fighting Chief Magistrate's fighting boy will have to stand it, for we guess the New York editor won't fight.

☞The French ladies have decided to go to the House of God in a style of dress different from that which they wear in the ball room. 'Tis well, and 'twill be better if they will resolve to go there with views and feelings different from those they take with them to the dance.

☞Nashville must be covered with dust and ashes, as was Wilkins Micawber, for Tuesday's Gazette says: "No rain yet—dust three feet deep and rising fast—several men, women, and children lost—a horse and buggy missing—supposed to be McAdamized."

☞The Governors of Alabama, South Carolina, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Minnesota, and Indiana have all designated the 24th of November as Thanksgiving Day.

☞Lucy Stone denies that Stephen A. Douglas ever addressed her a letter on the subject of Woman's Rights. Lucy bitterly denies that Stephen has ever addressed her in any way.

☞The Freesoilers promise to celebrate the anniversary of Old Brown's hanging. Perhaps the Virginians will celebrate it too, just as the English celebrate "Guy Fawkes day."

☞The Harper's Ferry insurrectionists have had reason by this time to conclude that this is a world of trials.

☞The Administration has unquestionably vilified Judge Douglas, but not half so vilely as Judge Douglas has vilified the Opposition party.

☞Mr. Douglas says that the blacks are an inferior race. We guess he admits in his secret heart that one at Washington is an exception.

☞The Democrat says that the Opposition party has burned down the city of Baltimore. How did the news come?

☞One of the greatest labor saving machines is laziness.

☞The Democrat says that the United States and Mexico are twins. We don't think they look much alike.

☞A French philosopher thinks that the use of tobacco produces cancer on the lip. We think it can't sir.

☞Some ladies deserve beauty for the energy in which they toil at their toilet though they seldom attain it.

☞Charles Macbeth has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston. He may become "greater than all, by the all hail hereafter."

☞Aristocratic titles are often attained by dishonorable means. Men become ignoble to be thought noble.

☞To lead the forlorn hope in the field of carnage often requires less courage than to fight nobly the bloodless battle of life.

☞Women, facts, and mules are unquestionably stubborn things.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1859.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	56	64	60		29.66	.42	n. w.	Cloudy.
2	48	73	68		29.72		w.	Clear.
3	48	72	67		29.60		s. w.	Do.
4	48	72	67		29.60		s. w.	Do.
5	48	72	67		29.71		s. w.	Do.
6	48	52	52		29.80		s.	Variable.
7	48	58	56		29.67		s.	Cloudy.
8	48	58	56		29.62	.56	n. e.	Variable.
9	48	58	56		29.67		s. w.	Clear.
10	48	58	56		29.66		w.	Variable.
11	48	58	56		29.62		s.	Cloudy.
12	48	58	56		29.58		s.	Do.
13	48	58	56		29.56		s.	Do.
14	48	58	56		29.66	.30	w.	Cloudy.
15	48	58	56		29.66	1.50	n. w.	Cloudy.
16	48	58	56		29.64		n. w.	Variable.
17	48	58	56		29.56		n. w.	Clear.
18	48	58	56		29.56		n. w.	Variable.
19	48	58	56		29.64		s. e.	Cloudy.
20	48	58	56		29.56		s.	Do.
21	48	58	56		29.56		s.	Do.
22	48	58	56		29.56		s. w.	Do.
23	48	58	56		29.82		s. w.	Variable.
24	48	58	56		29.10		w.	Do.
25	48	58	56		29.54		w.	Do.
26	48	58	56		29.62		n. w.	Do.
27	48	58	56		29.66		n. w.	Cloudy.
28	48	58	56		29.67		w.	Do.
29	48	58	56		29.72		w.	Do.
						2.32		

☞Miss Adelaide Gougenheim sailed from New York last Wednesday in the steamer Persia.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1859.

A STATE CONVENTION OF THE OPPOSITION — SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESS.—The most decided and cordial responses to our recent suggestion concerning a State Convention of the Opposition are pouring in from all quarters of the State. It is manifest that our friends were completely ripe for the motion.

That staunch and spirited Opposition journal the Paris Citizen says:

> We presume the Opposition of Kentucky will promptly and warmly respond to this call. Their gallant struggle in August last, so far from bringing discouragement and despair, only filled them with a firmer determination to make their power felt in the still greater contest of next November.
>
> A convention for conference and concert of action is absolutely essential, and the time and place indicated by the Journal will, we presume, be satisfactory to all.

The Georgetown Journal seconds our proposal in this resolute style:

> It is probable that there will be a combination of elements in the pending Presidential race, such as has never been known to the country before, and therefore it is of paramount importance that the Opposition of Kentucky in convention assembled should determine what concessions they will make and what require. Fight we must and fight we will, and to this end it is important that we should have wisdom and judgment to guide us in our action. This it is impossible to have without a general conference and consultation, and we trust that the best men of our State may feel it incumbent upon themselves to be present at this convention, and by their presence and council embrace and direct the warfare against the ruinous policy and isms which rest like an incubus upon our fair country.

The same general consideration is thus earnestly and forcibly urged by the Maysville Eagle:

> We ought to have a general consultation with each other to know what course it is best to pursue in view of the position that political parties are likely to assume in the Presidential canvass of next year, and for one, therefore, we agree with the Journal that it is proper for our wisest and best men from each county to hold a conference on the usual day set apart for purposes of that sort by our party, and determine what we ought to do.
>
> * * *

The Opposition in Kentucky, throughout all the mutations in its organization that may have occurred, has never failed to present the same features that belonged to it in the days when the great Clay was its chief and its leader.

The characteristic qualities by which it was distinguished are well known to the mark. It still, and the name Whig still belongs to it, and should be claimed by it as an inheritance above all price as the only proper designation of that conservative character which has always held its councils against Democracy and Seward Republicanism are and ought to be alike repugnant to every true Whig in the Union, and, whatever circumstances may arise, it is their duty, and we believe will be their desire to shun an alliance with either of those sectional parties as they would shun the fate which the sectional doctrines of either will inevitably bring upon the country. The Union has always been the idol which we are really patriots and love the Union to prove their devotion to it by an active and determined effort in its behalf, regardless of sectional or party prejudice. Such an effort cannot be successful with a party on either side, but those who undertake it must forget past conflicts, and labor to restore ancient good feeling between the North and South upon terms which the good men of both can rejoice in.

The action of the Whigs of Kentucky will do much towards bringing about an organization all over the nation of the old Whig force, if they but do their duty, and we are sure that in each county in the State, in the selection of men to represent them, will in every instance choose the best Union-loving man that can be found in the party as their delegates. Much depends upon the course that the conservative Opposition determine to take in the next canvass. Let it be said that, so far as Kentucky is concerned, she at least has performed her whole duty.

The Kentucky Messenger, the organ of the Old Guard of Madison, hails our suggestion with a visible foretaste of

> —that stern joy which warriors feel
> In foemen worthy of their steel.

Like the gallant conservatives for whom it speaks, the Messenger scorns alike submission and despair. It says:

> In the present crisis of the affairs of the country, the unceasing labors of conservative, Union-loving men cannot be spared. They must arouse themselves and go faithfully to work. No slackening of zeal—if, as indicated by the returns from the local measures and the public men who are to control the destinies of the Republic, can in any event be tolerated. Let their party seem, if it may, in a hopeless minority; let their hands appear so fettered as to make them powerless for good, still there is no good reason for any conservative man to neglect to strive, according to his ability, to fulfill his honest part.
>
> The present condition of the country appears to us truly deplorable. As it is easier to follow the broad road than the narrow path spoken of in the Bible, so it is easier to believe error than truth, easier for men, betrayed and lost, to accelerate a course to destruction.
>
> But still we believe our country will ere long right itself, though the instrumentality of her conservative, right-thinking citizens; that the storm of disunion raised by Northern fanatics and Southern fire-eaters will be hushed in peace; and that the corruptionist of those now in power will give place, under better men in a better time, to a wise, honest, and economical administration of the government. One of the means to bring about this desirable end, is to have a full and enthusiastic outpouring of the people from all parts of the State at the Opposition Convention, at Frankfort, on the 22d of February next, sent together by large assemblages of the people in their distinctive county meetings as their chosen delegates. Let us see what we can do in Madison, at an early day, by way of "putting the ball in motion."

This is the right spirit, and it looks to the right manifestation of the right spirit. Let our friends in Madison "put the ball in motion," as the Messenger suggests, and we undertake to promise that our friends elsewhere throughout the State shall keep the ball in motion, until it rolls up the material for a Convention of the first order. Once begun, we are confident the rolling will not slacken. Opposition men of Madison! when shall we be permitted to chronicle the starting of this glorious ball by your trusty hands?

☞The name of John A. Dix, of New York, has been and is prominently connected with the vacant French mission. "Nothing," says the Washington correspondent of the Press, "can prevent his appointment but the superior claims of James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Dix is a man of wealth and learning, and is, withal, a Democrat not the less acceptable to the present Administration because he was a Fresoiler in 1848, and a violent enemy of General Cass. He is, however, a gentleman, and would not fail to reflect credit upon the American name in Paris. The importance of a new commercial treaty between the United States and France has so impressed itself upon that remarkable man, Louis Napoleon, that if such a minister as John A. Dix could be sent to Paris, he would, no doubt, arrange such a treaty as would not only be worthy of himself and of the Administration, but would produce the happiest effects in a business point of view." Mr. Dix is no doubt by far the most capable man that has yet been mentioned in connection with the office. We very well remember that when he was in the Senate of the United States several years ago he impressed us as one of the most solid and accomplished members of the body; and the Senate at that time was still adorned by Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Benton and Pearce and Ball and Mangum, and by others (not inferior to some of these) who have since retired from that high theatre of renown. As American Minister at Paris Mr. Dix would be very apt to shed honor on the Administration, though it certainly wouldn't require much of a Minister to do that. It is, indeed, one of the peculiar felicities of such Administrations as Mr. Buchanan's that it is easy to honor and impossible to disgrace them.

☞The very spirited editor of the Memphis Avalanche, who belongs to the fire-eating persuasion, swears that the Democratic party shall not be dissolved. And yet he knows very well that, according to his views daily expressed, there is no such thing as a national Democratic party in existence. He denounces Douglasism constantly as one of the worst and most shameful kinds of Abolitionism, a kind that the South would rather die than submit to, and he knows too that Douglasism is the doctrine of the Northern Democracy. Now why, when he understands perfectly well that a large majority of all the Democrats of the country are the very worst and most pestilent of Abolitionists, does he thunder so boldly that the Democratic party shall never, never, never be dissolved? Why shouldn't he be willing and anxious to apply to it at once the strongest solvent that ever was invented?

☞The Boston Pilot, in the following paragraph, boldly proclaims its position and the aim of the Romish clergy in opposition to the public school system. We have often charged this hostility to our educational system, but it has been steadily denied; now it is boldly affirmed—it is no longer the mere pretext of complaining that the Protestant version of the Bible is read in our schools, but the total extirpation of our common schools is demanded for the interests of God and society. The Pilot says:

> Any Catholic, of whatever rank in society, who recommends, silently or expressly, that our public schools, in guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and is an insidious enemy of the interests of God and of society. His virtues, if he pretend to any, are in fact his analysis but sapping, and if he does not quickly repel from his mind all favorable ideas of the public schools, has but a poor chance of a happy death.

☞A writer in the New York Herald recommends that prayers be offered for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. No doubt there was a time when Beecher might have been prayed for very acceptably.

☞The Democrat says that all that its party has got to do to secure success in 1860 is to be honest. If that's the only or a necessary condition, its case is hopeless.

☞The Secretary of War will probably recommend the abrogation by Congress of the first section of the act of August 15, 1854, in relation to the armories, which will desirably place them again under military supervision.

☞The Maysville Eagle charges the Democracy of Ohio with being the schoolmasters of Old Brown, and quotes, in proof of this proposition, the slavery resolution passed by the Democratic State convention of Ohio in 1849, and reaffirmed without alteration or amendment for several years. The following is the resolution which though lost to sight in the Democratic platforms is to memory dear:

> *Resolved*, That the people of Ohio now, as they have ever done, look upon slavery as an evil and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given them by the terms of the national compact to *prevent its increase, to extinguish, and FINALLY EXTIRPATE the evil.*

[From the Memphis Avalanche of Thursday.]

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!

PROPOSED NEGRO INSURRECTION
In Shelby County, Tennessee.

Preliminary Examination of a Follower of Brown—W. R. Palmer Held to Bail—Members of the Provisional Government in Memphis.

Yesterday morning, Dr. William Russell Palmer, as he calls himself, and of whose arrest on suspicion of being a co-conspirator with Osawattomie Brown, we gave the particulars in our last, was taken before a magistrate's court, composed of Justices Josiah Horne, of this city, and J. W. A. Pettit, of Germantown. His examination occupied the attention of the court from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the evening, and was listened to by an eager crowd of spectators, deeply interested in obtaining a full knowledge of the facts of the case, and they are substantially as narrated by us in our paper of yesterday.

It seems that a traveler on a railroad between Philadelphia and New York observed a fellow-passenger who occupied the seat in front of him rise up and walk out of the cars. In the act the young man dropped two letters and a memorandum, which the traveler picked up, but was unable to restore to the loser. Glancing at one of them he discovered that it was addressed to "Capt. John Brown, Harper's Ferry, Va." This was on the 22d of October, only a few days after the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The traveler, naturally enough, on seeing the address, concluded that the documents he had accidentally become possessed of related in some manner to the affair at Harper's Ferry, and, on arriving at New York, dispatched the letters and memorandum to Gov. Wise.

Upon receiving the letter and examining the contents of the letters, Gov. Wise deemed them of sufficient importance to send to Gov. Harris.

Gov. Harris considered that if the grave charges which Thatcher's letter conveyed against Palmer were true he had a criminal of truth, the conspirator should be brought to justice. To that end, the Governor dispatched to this city the Hon. John C. Burch. Arrived here, in a quiet way, inquiries for Dr. W. Russell Palmer were instituted, and that individual discovered at the Bedford House. Special officer W. F. Meecham, of Nashville, who accompanied Col. Burch, waited upon the Doctor and desired to see him on private business.

Dr. P. took him to his room, when Meacham stated that he was from Indiana, and a member of the new Provisional Government, and had come to confer with him as to the course to be pursued since the Harper's Ferry mishap; that he (Dr. P.) had been represented to him as a friend of the cause, etc. Meacham, it seems, had met Dr. P. in Yazoo, and thought the Harper's Ferry insurrection would prove unfavorable to the cause of abolitionism, as it would induce slaveholders at the South to watch their property more closely, and that a thorough organization of the abolitionists throughout the South, and one that would not sympathize with the recent outbreak. Meacham then told him it was not their object to shed blood, much less to interfere with the slaves of a State, or of the country, and that he intended to do so as long as life lasted; he also stated to P. that if he was not a friend of the cause, he had placed himself in his power, and could do him much harm, and he would be a dead man in a short time. Dr. P. in the hour room, had no arms about his person, and consequently could not defend himself, and he thought it best to keep them on friendly terms, and not to make the attempt to shoot him, as many chances as they could get to join them, for our October rights. He told he would do so, and that he could assure him that in a few days there would be ready to spring together at a moment's call, and in a body, such an operation were connected with that other slaves would flock to them by thousands wherever they went, though all would not be armed. Dr. P., who is a practicing doctor in the neighborhood, who has been appointed by the County Court receiver of his property, and I am afraid he has been making free with it, got, from the effects of some rash act, which will expose his plan of operations, as well as his connection with the matter, into a great passion, but curb it until the proper time. He says that the Doctor was the adviser of his wife, and had himself given out reports that he was dead, etc., in order that he would disappear from sight; and that, once he had him in his power, he would not spare him. The drug of blood is in existence.

He said that the Doctor had outmaneuvered him in marriage bed; but that he did not care for, as he cared nothing for his wife or property, as they don't look after position her property gave him, and the power to effect his plans, was all he asked for; but that the Doctor had interfered with him in other ways, for which he would yet have his heart's blood.

I would like to be not so blood-thirsty, and, in all he did, not to spill blood, unless in self-defence or in fighting for freedom. He said that though born in North Carolina he had from a child hated slavery, and that, in spending a number of years at the North he had learned to appreciate the disinterested motives of our friends, and that he had pledged himself to work faithfully to that end ever since. He said he had great influence over most of the negroes in this part of Tennessee, and that he then met them on the roads and places, and long talks all night, and that he always found them ripe for the cause. Mr. P. then returned to the hotel with me, and in a conversation of about one hour, in the presence of several merchants and others in Memphis, who are with us heart and hand.

From my interview with Mr. Palmer, I judge him to be a shrewd man, and though his position and influence well calculated to inspire confidence, I am confident in a short time he conducts himself right. He says that he has a majority of colored people in his favor in the State are ready to take up arms at a moment's warning, and a large number of whom are ready to join him. He says we must send out more well qualified men to the South as school teachers, and work them in every where. He says that he has a plan of your friend, Mr. Dr. Palmer, who is an extensive farmer near Shelby Depot, on the Brownsville railroad. I did not call out at his residence, but from information I have received from Memphis, that Mr. Palmer did not then live on his plantation, on account of difficulty between himself and wife and an injunction on his property, and a suit pending a divorce, and that he would be hard to find—so I concluded to go on.

When I arrived at Memphis I accidentally met with Mr. Palmer at the hotel where I stopped, and he invited Mr. H.'s letter. After reading it he cordially shook my hand with a cordiality that was to take a world by storm. We went to a place on the bank of the river called the old navy yard, which is a common resort for the boys of this place, where he said we could talk freely. He said he had since conversed with Col. Corbin, in all your troubles, as he had been in the habit of visiting Harper's Ferry, and he had been working, but steadily, for our cause for two years, and had, during the time, sent a widow and her children, slaves for the purpose of establishing himself in the good opinion and confidence of the slaveholders—having, from what he says he must send out more well qualified men to the South as school teachers, and work them in every where. He says that he has a plan of your friend, Mr. Dr. Palmer, who is an extensive farmer near Shelby Depot, on the Brownsville railroad. I did not call out at his residence, but from information I have received from Memphis, that Mr. Palmer did not then live on his plantation, on account of difficulty between himself and wife and an injunction on his property, and a suit pending a divorce, and that he would be hard to find—so I concluded to go on.

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☞Any person making up a club of thirty subscribers to the Weekly Journal will be sent either the Country Daily or Tri-Weekly; or making up a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly, our large Daily will be sent for one year.

SUBSCRIBERS!

WE will give to the person who will send us the largest club of subscribers between this and the first of April, 1860, a Silver Cup of the value of

Fifty Dollars!

To the second largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Thirty Dollars!

To the third largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Twenty Dollars!

Persons making up clubs are permitted to send in names after they have sent us ten or more subscribers; and they will be entitled to the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

twelve months from the receipt of remittances.

All remittances, *in registered letters*, sent at our risk.

Can we not induce many gentlemen to enter the list of competitors? The largely increased facilities of telegraphing enable the reader to obtain important news from Europe and every part of our country at a very small cost.

In making up a club, we do not require that all the papers should be sent to the same postoffice

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1859.

☞We publish elsewhere in our paper of to-day the proceedings of a meeting of the Opposition of Madison county, held on the 7th inst. We commend the proceedings to the attention of our political friends in the State generally.

The object of the meeting, as will be seen from the resolutions adopted, was to attest the undiminished loyalty of the Whigs and Americans of Madison to the principles of their choice and at the same time to avow their unflinching hostility to the aims and practices of the Democracy, to approve the suggestion in favor of the holding of a State Opposition Convention at Frankfort on the Twenty-Second of next February, and to appoint delegates to that Convention; all of which the meeting did, and did well, as a glance at the proceedings will show.

The step, we need not say, is a wise and timely one. When the other day we asked our friends in Madison how they would be allowed to chronicle the taking of this very step, many were the thoughts that it was taken even then; yet such is the fact. Our friends in Madison have answered to the spur of patriotism even more promptly than we expected. In this, however, they are but just to their fame. Invincible within their own limits, they have ever stood on the track of political action like mettled coursers, waiting only for the moment of starting to spring away to glorious victory.

And, now, who comes next? The Opposition of Madison have "put the ball in motion," and we have engaged on behalf of our friends elsewhere that it shall not slacken until it has rolled through every valley and over every mountain top of the State. Men of the Opposition! we call on you to redeem this engagement, and to redeem it nobly. Give us your sentiments now and the fittest possible embodiments of them on the twenty-second of next February.

☞Reverdy Johnson, in his pamphlet on "Popular Sovereignty," starts out with the declaration that he will notice Judge Black's papers on the same subject "in a manner consistent with the respect for the Attorney General which all who know him, even as slightly as the writer, entertain for his talents and his private and public character." This sounds very well. "It is, however," the writer immediately adds, "no departure, he thinks, from this testimony and agreeable restraint to say that in this controversy he has illustrated the philosophic truth that the reliance of him who does rely upon and liberalize the mind' than 'to quicken and invigorate the understanding,' and has also exhibited rather the feelings of a partisan and personal friend of the President than the attributes of the accomplished lawyer." Now, when we reflect that Reverdy Johnson is considered by others and of course considers himself "an accomplished lawyer," and, in addition to this, that the part which he at once proceeds to take in "this controversy" exhibits greater narrowness and shallowness than has yet been shown by any one who has participated in it—exhibits, in fact, the attributes of the accomplished pettifogger rather than of "the accomplished lawyer"—it must be owned that his filing at the Attorney General, who certainly has displayed some of "the attributes of the accomplished lawyer" in the "controversy" and has barely missed displaying those of the statesman, is, if not a "departure" from the "voluntary and agreeable restraint" which Mr. Johnson imposed on himself, at least a gross departure from good taste and its inseparable attendant good sense. The very best that can be said of it is that it is a violent instance of the pot's calling the kettle black; but even this can't be fairly said, for the case is really a great deal worse. We are of the opinion that about one more such production as the pamphlet in question would put the finishing stroke to Reverdy Johnson's reputation as a legal thinker. We are not so sure that the business isn't done already. It assuredly is, so far as we are concerned.

☞The Greenbrier (Va.) Independent makes a telling point against locofocoism on a subject that should never have become a party issue. We all know, it says, how scrupulous our Democratic friends are in guarding the Constitution from infraction, when internal improvements are spoken of. Our soil upon which we tread every day, can receive no attention lest the Constitution be violated. Our great navigable streams can scarcely be touched by the fostering hand of Government, but Democratic theory starts from its place in amazement and holds up its hands in holy horror. Roads that would be a national blessing must not be sided by Governmental funds, because there is no clear and explicit authority for so doing. All that pertains to the improvement, advancement, and development of our internal economy, that is really ours, the resources and facilities, which nature and nature invite us to open and expand, must be neglected, ignored, set aside, and abandoned, to keep the Democratic conscience quiet, and allow Democratic theory full exercise. But how appears the Democratic conscience and the Democratic theory, when they "quit their own to stand on foreign ground?" Their conscience, then, is more pliable than India rubber, and their theory is latitudinous beyond all precedent. How is it the Democratic Constitution allows a President to send a company, at great expense, to fish in, and bathe in, and sound the Dead Sea, when it won't let Congress vote money to clear snags and sand-bars out of our own rivers, to save the lives and property of our own citizens? This is a great mystery! How is it we can swallow Mexico and appropriate Cuba, to the tune of millions, and yet not be able to give a single dollar towards the improvement of our own wide-spread domain? Why is it Uncle Sam, under Democratic rule, is all the while looking lustfully on his neighbors' farms, and neglecting the cultivation of his own? It is because he has, under Democratic rule, has got him a head wholly bent on plunder, pillage, war, and filibustering, and so has lost all virtuous and economical taste. He is destined to ruin, unless virtuous counsellors are called in speedily. May such soon be the case.

☞Speculations and determinations concerning the organization of the next House of Representatives are now in order. "The Hon. E. Joy Morris," says the New York Express, "has signified at Washington City, where he now is, that he will not participate in a strict Republican caucus, but he ready to vote for any acceptable candidate for Speaker who may be nominated. The Republicans are members from this and other of the non-slaveholding States who will take the same course, and the difficulty of organization increases as the time approaches for the meeting of Congress. We bespeak cool heads and true hearts when the members shall assemble together from different sections of the country. The bad temper of much of the Press, North and South, the recent threats and bullying of the New York Courier, with a corresponding spirit on the part of the Richmond Enquirer, and other Southern journals, show how ripe fanaticism is to urge on a fray between the Representatives of the People in the two Houses of Congress. There has never been a time in the history of the country when the best spirit of patriotism was more needed than at present to serve and save the country."

This much at least is certain, and it as certainly behooves every earnest lover of his country to invoke "the best spirit of patriotism" for the coming trial. The people themselves must look to this matter. They must let their will be known. They must make their will felt. They must strengthen the backbones of their Representatives. They can, if they so determine, and if they do not, on their heads will rest the chief responsibility and all the consequence. Let them awake to a sense of the crisis. If the people are but true to their own instincts and convictions in the present juncture, every Representative in the land will go up from the bosom of his constituency resolved to be fearless in the discharge of his duty as Washington, and manfully execute his resolution. But if the people are indifferent and supine, we may presently see the beginning of the worst.

☞We very much admire the boldness and independence of "Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, and therefore we truly regret to find him circulating the oft-refuted slander that the recently elected Governor of Ohio declared that he would never surrender a fugitive slave. Mr. Dennison stated distinctly during the recent canvass that though he disapproved of some of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, he should always do his duty in its enforcement, with the whole power of the State, if required.

☞The Mayor of Brest, in France, has issued a police regulation, that "any man found stretched out in the public streets in a state incapable of taking care of himself by reason of drunkenness, shall be considered as causing an obstruction to the circulation. Any tavern keeper who may have supplied the liquor with which any individual may have made himself drunk to the extent aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to have been *drunk himself* and shall be punished accordingly." This is almost as good as Touchstone's "file circumstantial and the file direct." The liquor seller who vends potations to a drunken man becomes constructively an obstruction to the pavement, and though he may be "prefecto ipse" he must be regarded as "defecto tipsy."

☞The Philadelphia Press, speaking of the early organizers of a party in that city for Mr. Buchanan, enumerates John C. Brenner, Judge Barton, George H. Martin, Gideon C. Westcott, and James C. Van Dyke, but strangely omits the name of William Badger, the oldest and most persistent friend of Old Buck. What! has the Press forgotten the Bush Hill dinner and the Bush Hill toast by our genial old friend, in which the name of Buchanan was first mentioned in connection with the Presidency? And, as if to add insult to injury, the Press says Mr. Badger received his office of Navy Agent through the influence of Mr. Brenner. No, sir, no! Brenner never put pencil to that slate, which was carried around by General Ward, of Bradford, and Col. Forney, of Lancaster, and on it was written the name of William Badger for the Navy Agency.

☞A late foreign paragraph stated that the French soldiers taken prisoners on the 21st of August were all burnt alive by the Moors, and the French troops were burning to revenge the outrage. Three troops should be burning with shame to think that their countrymen first set the example of this horrid barbarity to the Moors in 1845. History will not forget to chronicle that Col. Pelissier, who has since been a marshal of France, and is now the Duke of Malakoff, roasted alive a large party of Arabs in a cave where they had fled for shelter. Five hundred poor wretches were thus ruthlessly tortured to death by a fiendish cruelty unparalleled in the annals of Indian atrocity. If the Moors have followed the bad example, then let those who first set it share with them the execration of the civilized world. France disgraced herself by this act, by the shameful breach of faith in the capture of Abd-el-Kader and by other incidents in the wars against the African Musselmans.

☞"Kansas work" is not always to be deprecated. At the missionary meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in New York last week, it was stated that the work in Kansas and Nebraska has been so prosperous that there would soon be two annual conferences, one in each Territory.

☞The vote cast in Massachusetts last week was very light, not exceeding 110,000, a decrease of 9,000 from last year, and the smallest cast since 1849. It is about 56,000 short of the Presidential election of 1856, and 20,000 short of the vote of 1857. The vote of Boston is the smallest cast for the last three years. It was about 4,000 short of 1858, and some 5,000 less than the vote of 1856, when Clay and Polk were up for the Presidency. For the first time since the Presidential election of 1855, the Republicans have a clear plurality in the city of Boston. Last year, Mr. Beach, the Democratic candidate, had 81 plurality; now, Mr. Banks has 683. In Suffolk county, entire, his plurality is 1,033. The falling off of the Republican vote in Boston this year is 1,484, of the Democratic 2,248. The total Republican strength in the Senate will be 34 out of 40 members, and in the House 174 to 49 Democrats and 6 Opposition. This is a slight increase of Democratic strength.

☞"I had supposed," says Senator Douglas in his obtuse and bungling rejoinder to the Attorney General, "that there was no alternative for a man of honor but to do the one or the other." Well, Senator, you were about half right, for two alternatives are quite as many as the language allows even to "a man of honor."

☞Old Brown insists upon it that he is not mad. He was certainly within a T of being a reasonable man when he committed his treasonable acts.

☞The majority for Olden, the Opposition candidate for Governor in New Jersey, is 2,126. The Senate will stand 15 Democrats and 8 Opposition; and the Assembly 29 Democrats and 31 Opposition; giving the Democrats the joint ballot by 3 majority, which is no benefit practically, as there is no United States Senator to be elected.

☞Gerritt Smith, who is now confined in the lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., has had a brother, Gen. Peter Skeen Smith, an inmate of that institution for several years.

☞The lovers of music and of musical gossip will read with interest the following from the New York Express:

MARIO—HIS EARLY LIFE—HIS NAME—ELOPEMENT WITH A SPANISH MARCHIONESS — HER DEATH.—*Spanish Chivalry*.—A Madrid letter in the Brussels Independence says:

"Fifty or sixty persons, hired for the purpose, and placed in little groups in the upper galleries, were renewed in a more scandalous manner during a second representation of Norma, the scene which occurred in the first representation. It was no longer murmurs and whisperings, but groans and noises of all kinds, which completely drowned the voices of Madame Grisi and Mario. The uproar was at its height at the commencement of the duet in the second act. Potatoes were thrown from the upper galleries, which fell on the head of Madame Grisi and rebounding into the pit. The public in the boxes and other parts of the house rose indignantly to protest against such an outrage, but Madame Grisi still kept her face buried in her hands. Mario attempted for some seconds to brave the storm, but was obliged to leave the stage. One of the compeyers of the theater came forward to announce that the performance would not be continued, Madame Grisi having fainted away overcome with emotion. The authorities were quite impassive."

This paragraph from the Brussels independence has excited considerable comment, and no surprise is expressed that Spanish chivalry should so far have forgotten itself as this, to insult a woman and a prima donna. The reader may be some political cause for this demonstration may perhaps be found in the incidents of Mario's early life, which are not forgotten in Madrid, though little known elsewhere. It would not be credited, Madame Grisi having fainted away overcome with emotion. The authorities were quite impassive."

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This famous tenor is generally supposed to be an Italian by birth, but he was in fact born in old Spain, and in the capacity of a child he republican city of Barcelona, of which his father was once the *corregidor*. Senor Ping—Mario's father—was a man of substance as well as position, and therefore enabled to give his son every advantage in life. When Mario was quite a youth, his parents removed to Madrid, where the extreme beauty and charming voice of the future tenor won all hearts and opened to him every avenue to fame and popularity. As Mario advanced to man's estate, he acquired the reputation of a fast man, *el loco*, as he was called. Many was the scrape in which he was caught, but he jested, danced, and sang himself out of all, and became, in a word, the pet of Madrid.

During these sunny days of young Ping's life, a beautiful girl was dividing with him the regard and favoritism of the city. She was very lovely, an orphan heiress of high rank, a Marquesa by birth and niece of General Espeleta, once Captain General of Cuba. She was called "*La Marquesita*," "as much from her stony heartedness as from her diminutive size; and hard hearted she was indeed to all her numerous suitors, ever pitiless to all except young Ping. Though of good rank and respectable connections, yet Ping was no match for the high-born young heiress, and he brought her uncle and guardian, General Espeleta, to terms. *Marquesita* turned a deaf ear to all her guardian's remonstrances, as beautiful girls will do, whether Spanish or American, when they are in love, and listened only to the passionate protestations of her young lover. He whispered warm words in the dance, and when her uncle confined her to her room for her coldness to many suitors, the sick girl—he sang warmer words under her window.

The Mastiff was a Boston first class clipper and valued at $90,000. She is insured for $80,000 in Boston.

The Court at Honolulu awarded $7,500 as salvage to Capt. Hart on specie.

The bullion was shipped on the ship Ella and Eliza, which was to sail for Hong Kong Oct. 7th with one hundred of the Chinese passengers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The stock market opened apparently firm, but as business progressed prices became weaker, closing on most descriptions of the railway list at about Saturday's quotations. Pacific mail was better, in consequence of the cold weather, which will make the bankers are ready to give all accommodations that a revival of business, of which there is now a fair prospect, may demand.

The exchange market has undergone some revulsion. Grocers now require New Orleans funds, and they have created a demand for exchange on that quarter. At the same time New York sight exchange has declined in New Orleans to ¼@¾ discount, which enhances the value of bills, thus making it more profitable to invest funds in the city, but they find it more profitable to invest funds in New York exchange at ½ discount, for which they obtain ¾ to 1 ⅜ cent. premium, in a few months, than to check now on New Orleans at ¼ premium. However they accommodate their customers as best they can, but the course the river admits of the liberal shipment of produce, it will tend to equalize exchanges. We now quote New Orleans sight exchange at ¼@¾ premium, adding that there is but little doing at the inside figure. New York sight exchange at full ¼ premium, with a round. Gold we quote at ¼@¾ premium, buying and selling.

The brokers take Tennessee, old banks, Ohio, and Indiana State bankbar par from their customers, but charge ¼ Banker's sterling is quoted at 110@110¾, francs 5.13⅜@51.3¾.

At the second board, transactions were light and prices generally heavy. Illinois Central fell ¾; Michigan Central ¾; Erie ¾, and New York Central ¾. Other stocks were unchanged. Illinois Central 62¾; sales 60 days; Panama 125; Michigan Central 41; Erie ⅞; New York Central R. R. 90; Reading 72¾; New Jersey 103; Michigan Southern second bonds 41; Michigan Central eight per cents 87½; Hudson second bonds 98; Michigan 6's 102, Missouri 6's 84¾; Virginia 6's 93¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The U. S. mail steamer Daniel Webster, from Aspinwall, with the California mails to the 30th and 327 passengers, brought down by the Uncle Sam, arrived at this port this evening. The Daniel Webster left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The steamer North Star, from New York, had not yet arrived at Aspinwall. The U. S. frigate Roanoke and store-ship Relief were at Aspinwall. The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown sailed from Aspinwall on the 3d inst.

Aspinwall was visited by a heavy gale on the 3d and 4th, which caused some damage to the docks and the shipping, however assigned no damage. The Daniel Webster furnishes Havana dates to the 9th inst. A hurricane on the south coast had done some damage to the shipping.

Sugars were nominally ¼ of a cent higher.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th says that Gen. *Pulfrey's* brigade is willing to go to Brownsville if the funds are provided by the public. The authorities of that city are doing nothing towards assisting the Texans.

The Picayune urges the city to furnish money for an expedition against the Texans.

[From the Richmond Messenger.]

COUNTY MEETING.—At a meeting of the Opposition party of the county of Madison, held at the Courthouse in Richmond, on Monday, Nov. 7, 1859, Col. David Irvine was called to the chair, and D. Waller Chenault appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions having been prepared by a committee of gentlemen, were reported to the meeting, read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Americans and Whigs of Madison county, and their political friends acting with them in opposition to Democracy, to misrule, to disunion, to abolitionism, and to fanaticism, in all their forms, will, in the future as in the past, stand by their organization and maintain with unwavering fidelity their principles.

Resolved, That we have never ceased to abhor that wild spirit of Northern fanaticism which has been for years arrayed against the constitutional rights of the Southern slaveholders, and the last manifestation of which, in treason, murder, and conspiracy, at Harper's Ferry, has justly doomed to the scaffold the agents engaged in it, and for countenancing or aiding which, all who have been in any wise engaged deserve condign punishment and execration.

Resolved, That we are opposed to that mad spirit which in Southern parts of this Union has found vent in advocacy of the re-opening of the African slave trade, of the organization of a Southern Confederacy, and the dismemberment of the Union.

Resolved, That while we desire to see arrayed in the coming Presidential struggle a union of all the conservatives of the North, the South, and the center in favor of a restoration of good order and sound government, and the restoration of those old principles taught by Washington and Madison, and consecrated in our own age by the eloquence of Webster and Clay, we have at last the certain assurance that in this good work the Opposition party of Kentucky can count upon the co-operation of their friends in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and Missouri. We cannot but feel that the gallant leadership of patriots like Crittenden, Bell, Botts, Rayner, Davis, and Bates.

Resolved, That the frauds and corrupt practices, the extravagance, and general misrule which have marked the present administration of the General Government, should meet as they merit the condemnation of all good patriots; and that we look forward hopefully to the day when the public peace, prosperity and happiness shall be secured only by economy and justice, by conservatism and a regard for American labor, by the purification of the elective franchise, and by the development, upon broad national views, of the immense agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of a people once more at peace with each other and united in devotion to a common constitution.

Resolved, That we approve the suggestion which has been made of holding, in the town of Frankfort, on the 22d of February next, a Convention of the Opposition party of Kentucky, to consult upon the interests of the party, the weal of the State, and the safety of the Union, and that we hereby call our political friends as can attend are hereby nominated as delegates from this county.

Resolved, That the Richmond Messenger be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

DAVID IRVINE, Chairman.
D. WALLER CHENAULT, Secretary.

☞The clarion voice of our friend and brother of the Hopkinsville Mercury thus rings out for war:

The Journal and other leading Opposition organs in the State recommend the meeting of a State convention of the Oppositionists, at Louisville on the 22d of February. The suggestion has our heartiest approval. If the conservative masses of the party are like ourselves, they have seen nothing in the action of the Democracy within the last 12 months to win them over to an actual alliance, or even to an acquiescence in their views, but violence, lawless, intolerant despotism of Buchanaism or D uglasim. We, for one, have taken the oath of Hannibal—the vow of eternal hostility, and we mean to fight them to the bitter end. We could for one not consent to be persuaded that we had misunderstood the policy and measures of our opponents, and had judged erroneously of their ultimate results, we should be proud to acknowledge the mistake and ask their pardon. But is this the case? Have we been mistaken in a solitary instance? No! The predictions of a prophet were never more accurately fulfilled than ours have been. Pallid as death, the ghosts of the dead to the great measures on which the dominant party called triumphantly into office. We forsaw anarchy, recrimination, disorder, violence, bloodshed, and insurrection, as the result of the policy of that party. The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, and we do not feel disposed to make a recantation on this hour, or to disband our forces. Moreover, a solitary and lonely sentinel in the ranks of the Democracy in Kentucky, and now is a favorable opportunity to avail those who are at war among themselves. Their voice has been most emphatically for a State convention of the Opposition, on the 22d of February.

☞The following from the Owensboro American evinces the true spirit.

The Louisville Journal suggests an Opposition State Convention, to convene on the 22d of February, that the party in Kentucky may take some action in reference to the next Presidental election. We are pleased to see the proposition and hope it will be promptly acceded to. The first movement of the kind has been made by Virginia, and we hope the example will be followed by all the slave States in the Opposition. There is no longer a doubt that the Opposition party is a potent element, important, if not a controling, influence in the next election, and every step that tends to concert of action, and the development of the sound, national basis upon which it can be organized, will strengthen that influence. A nucleus is needed around which a great national conservative party may be formed, and if the Opposition in Virginia takes the right steps, the second duty for the party into their States, constitutive action of all parties, will be the range of prices. But no such a retail business has been done at 40@42 cts for old and 45@48 cts for new in bbls. Under liberal receipts, these prices will not be sustained. Of coffee, about 600 bags, mostly Rio, have been taken at 11¾@12¾c, according to quality; sales of Laguayra at 12¾@13c, and of Java at 16c. Rice we quote at 5c. ☜

HIDES.—Another decline was established yesterday in green hides, which we now quote at 5½c. Dry salted and flint sell from store at 10@12c.

HAY.—With moderate receipts prices have been fully supported. We continue to quote $16 to $17 from the wharf, remarking, however, that a good article has not been sold under $17 per ton.

HEMP.—Nothing whatever doing. The St. Louis market is very dull, and it is quoted there at $100@105, nominally.

IRON.—Scotch bar iron is selling at 2¾ to 3c, and charcoal bar at 3¾ to 4c per lb. Sheet iron boiled at 4¾c and best charcoal at 5¾c. No pig iron nothing of importance has transpired. Sales of about 100 tons hot blast in lots during the week at $26@28 per ton, 6 mos.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—We quote common brands 26 to 30 and best 32 to 35c. We quote sales of grey and brown jeans (Louisville Woolen Mills) at 40c for the former and 50c for the latter.

LEATHER.—We quote:

Oak Leather, heavy, per lb			to 30c
Hemlock do. do			28 to 29c
Harness Leather, finished, per lb			to 30c.
Skirting,	"		30 to 32c
Bridle do.	finished, per doz		35 to 36c
Upper do.	do. do.		$30 to $35
Upper do.	rough, "		$22 to $26
Calf skins, finished, per doz			$18 to $30
Kip do.	do.		$20 to $30

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we quote at 6¼c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities. Pig 5¾@6c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 85, superfine at $1 65, and Clinton at $1 20. Shot we quote at $1 65.

NAILS.—The market is well supplied, and we hear of sales from first hands in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as low as $2 30 for 10d and the corresponding rates for the other sizes. Small lots are selling at $2 25 per keg.

OAKUM.—We quote 6@6¼.

OILS.—Linseed dull at 185@58c, which the mill is selling in lots. Sales pure lard oil at 80@85c, and $1 for the bbl.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Are dull. We quote prime from store $1 75 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—A pretty good demand has prevailed for new pork, of which the sales foot up 1,550 bbls, taken mostly for the East. The ruling price in the early part of the week was $13 50, but in the since gone up to $13 75, and small orders have been filled at $14. Of bacon we have sold 60 casks and tierces have been taken on orders at 8c for shoulders, 10c for ribbed sides, and 11¼c for clear sides and canvassed hams, and 2,000 hams were taken by the trade at 10½ loose. In lard, retail sales of keg at 12c and of tierces at 10½@11c. No contracts in the new product have been reported.

SALT.—We notice sales of Kanawha and Ohio river at 27½c, the inside figure for round lots, and we notice one sale of Ohio River at that figure, equal to case.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed has continued firm at $1 10. We quote timothy at $2 75, orchard $1 20, clean blue grass $1 75, hemp $2@2 25, and clover at $5@$5 25. Sales could have been selling from store at 75@85c, and dealers offer 55c for them. Rye brings, from wagons, 65c, and barley 60c. Bran, shipstuff, and middlings we

4

WEEKLY JOURNAL

Agricultural.

ADDRESS OF HON. A. H. H. STUART,

Before the Central Agricultural Society of Virginia, at Richmond, October 28, 1859.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Central Agricultural Society of Virginia: In obedience to your request I appear here to-day to speak to you it behalf of the agricultural interests of our State. Although distrustful of my ability to offer anything worthy of the occasion, or calculated to interest or instruct the enlightened audience which now surrounds me, I am encouraged to make the attempt by the conviction that the same spirit of courtesy which prompted your invitation will induce you to look with indulgence on the imperfections of my discourse.

In preparing for the discharge of my duty the first difficulty I had to encounter arose from the magnitude of my subject and the multiplicity of its relations to the other great interests of society. It presents itself in so many and such attractive aspects as to create embarrassment in making a selection of those most appropriate to the present occasion.

I know that it is customary at anniversaries like the present to speak of the importance of agriculture as one of the great interests of society; to trace its history and progress; to discuss its relations to the natural sciences; to explain the diversities of soil, and the systems of cultivation appropriate to each; to indicate the proper rotation of crops and the best means of augmenting production; to discant on the charms and beneficent influences of rural life, and to bestow merited praise on the public-spirited projectors and patrons of associations like that which I now have the honor to address.

Either of these topics would present a theme alike attractive and instructive, but, for reasons which I have deemed satisfactory, I propose, on the present occasion, to pass them all by, and to devote the hour that is allotted to me to the development of some practical views of the relations of agriculture to the other great industrial interests of our country.

It is unquestionably true that agriculture is the most important interest of society, but its superficial source of production, and it is therefore the staple of all other interests. It supplies the raw material for a large proportion of our manufactures, and it draws life and activity into all the operations of commerce. It gives occupation to a larger percentage of our population than any other pursuit, and it employs a larger amount of capital than all others combined. But it is not for its material interest. It cannot prosper alone. It is intimately connected with other interests, and its success or failure is in a great degree, to be measured by the condition of those interests.

He who limits his views of agriculture to production only can have but an imperfect idea of the subject. He has looked at it in but one of its aspects. To comprehend it in all its relations a much wider field of inquiry, and indeed, and, not merely how the earth can be made to yield its richest returns to the husbandmen, but also how those returns can be made most available for his comfort and happiness.

Of what value is production without consumption? Of what use are abundant crops, unless there be a ready market and cash obtained for the surplus over the wants of the producer?

A correct view of the agriculture of a country, therefore, must embrace the consideration, not only of the modes by which the largest crops can be raised, but also of the means by which they can be best disposed of; or, in other words, how the best markets can be provided and the best prices maintained.

The function of agriculture is to produce; of manufactures to convert; and of commerce to exchange and distribute. It is obvious that a large portion of the productions of the soil are comparatively of little value until they have been converted by the processes of manufacture into new forms, and the surplus have exchanged for such articles as the producer may need, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that there must be an intimate relation between agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

It will readily be conceded that if all the labor of the world was directed to the production of food, the surplus, above the wants of the producers, would be of little or no value, because there would be no demand for it. If one man could raise enough for his own use, he would not find it necessary to look to his neighbor for a supply. The surplus above the wants of the farmer would therefore be useless, and left to waste in the fields in which it was produced. To give value to it a demand must be created for it. In the absence of such a demand it would soon cease to be produced. This demand can be created only by multiplying the occupations of the citizens, and withdrawing a portion of the population from the production of food, and directing their labor to other pursuits. When this is effected a demand is created proportioned to the number of laborers, who constitute the consumers of the surplus of produce, and the foundation is laid for the interchange between the different classes of laborers of the fruits of their respective branches of industry. This interchange constitutes, in the first place, the barter, and, in the more advanced stages of its progress, the commerce of the world.

The prosperity of the farming interest, then, depends upon the preservation of the proper relation between production and consumption. If an over proportion of the people are engaged in production the supply will exceed the demand, the market for the products of the soil will be depressed, and the interests of agriculture must languish. If, on the other hand, occupations can be given to a large portion of the population in the mechanic arts, in manufacturing, in mining, in navigation, and in commerce, the demand for the fruits of agriculture will be increased, their prices enhanced, and the farmers must prosper.

The benefits resulting from this division of labor are two-fold. It tends not only to enhance the price of what the farmer has to sell, in consequence of the increased demand for it, but also to cheapen what he may have occasion to buy, because of the increased competition among those who furnish such commodities as he may need.

These are elementary principles of social economy which are theoretically familiar to every intelligent man; but, unfortunately, they are too much neglected in practice. I hope, therefore, I shall be pardoned for presenting them in their simplest form, as they have an important bearing on the line of thought to which I wish to direct your attention.

Whether the proper relation exists in Virginia and the United States between production and consumption is a question which deserves your most serious consideration. The intelligent superintendent of the census of 1850 estimates that three fifths of the adult population of the United States are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and the statistics of our own State show that near one-half of the adult male population are farmers, or, in other words, producers of food. In the term farmers I do not include hired laborers who are employed on farms, but only the independent proprietors or tenants, who cultivate separate farms.

The census tables of 1850 show that the whole number of white adults in Virginia engaged in the various professions and occupations, at that date, was 220,875. Of these, 106,807 were farmers, 13,980 laborers, 1,870 engineers, and 5,747 overseers.

These figures would seem to indicate that too large a proportion of our people are engaged in the production of food; and the present low prices of almost every article of the farm would confirm this impression. A larger quantity is produced than can be sold for remunerative prices. Every improvement which may be made in the system of farming will tend to a still further reduction of the prices by increasing the supply. And when we contemplate the rapid settlement, now in progress, of the almost boundless grain growing region of the Northwest, a region of unparalleled fertility, we must acknowledge that the prospect is by no means encouraging to the farmer. High prices in this country have always been the effect of a foreign demand. This demand will always exist, but it has been fluctuating, for it depends not only on natural causes, such as the failure of crops abroad, but upon political events which may disturb the tranquility of Europe. American farmers are, therefore, compelled to look more to the condition of things abroad than at home in making their estimates as to the breadth of land they shall seed and the probable prices they will receive for their crops.

This fluctuation of prices is one of the most serious evils that can befall any country. It unsettles the values of every species of property. When prices are high the tendency is to speculation, to incur debt, and to form habits of expenditure, which, although they might not be deemed extravagant, if high prices were to continue, become ruinous, when, by some change in the policy of the great powers of Europe, or other cause, the foreign demand is cut off, and prices sink to their natural level.

The inquiry then forces itself upon our attention, how is this evil to be corrected?

The most effective remedy that I can suggest is, to diversify the occupations of our people; to withdraw a large number of them from agriculture, and to direct their labor to other pursuits; to build up home manufactures; to stimulate the development of our mineral resources; to encourage domestic commerce, and all the mechanic arts, and thereby create a demand for the products of our farms at home. By adopting this policy, we will diminish the number of producers, increase the number of consumers, and make some progress towards the establishment of a more just relation between the supply and demand.

And here, to prevent misconstruction, I wish to say in advance that I do not propose upon an occasion and before an audience like the present to enter into a discussion of any of the controverted questions connected with the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over this subject. Whilst I entertain very decided opinions on these questions, and have not forfeited, under all the circumstances, the right to express them, I desire carefully to abstain from introducing into this discourse anything that could offend the sensibilities of the most fastidious, or be regarded as invading a field which, unfortunately for the best interests of the country, has been dedicated to partisan strife.

What, therefore, I speak of the encouragement of domestic industry, I throw out of view, for the present, any legislation by Congress directed to that end, and limit myself exclusively to such encouragement as can be afforded by the enlightened enterprise and public spirit of our own people, aided by the co-operation of our own General Assembly.

No one will deny the every furnace, and forge, and foundery; every woolen and cotton and tobacco factory; every shop for the manufacture of stoves and clothing, and saddlery; every mine that is opened; every house that is erected; every ship that is built; in a word, every enterprise that gives mechanical employment to our people, tends to promote the interests of the farmer by increasing the demand for what he has to sell.

Let us, then, for a moment survey the extent of the field which presents itself for the employment of the labor of our countrymen.

The statistics of our foreign commerce show that the aggregate value of merchandise imported into the United States in the year 1858 was, in round numbers, 282½ millions of dollars, and in 1857 360½ millions of dollars. If we analyze the tables it will be found that of this latter amount about 100 millions worth could be produced, and ought to be produced, in our own country by the labor of our own people. For example, we import of—

Copper, in various forms	$3,617,000
Iron	15,209,000
Lead	2,305,000
Sugar	597,000
Gloves	1,550,000
China and earthenware	4,037,000
Linseed	3,003,000
Wine, in casks	2,448,000
Wine, in bottles	1,825,000
Brandy	2,527,000
Grain spirits	1,120,000
Molasses	8,250,000
Sugar, brown	42,614,000
Sugar, white and loaf	154,000
Tobacco	1,336,000
Cigars	4,271,000
Salt	2,031,000
Coal	772,000
Glass	1,166,000
Making an aggregate of	99,819,000

Virginia alone could supply the iron, coal, copper, lead, salt, tobacco, glass, and kooline for China, and earthenware for the whole Union. Louisiana, Florida, and Texas ought to produce the sugar, molasses, and rum; and other States should produce the wine, brandy, distilled spirits, linseed, and many other articles now imported, in quantities sufficient for the consumption of our population. And yet, with a climate and soil adapted to the growth of all that we need, except tea, coffee, and spices, with mountains and valleys filled with iron and coal and salt and copper and lead and gypsum, we leave them all but partially developed, and draw our supplies from foreign countries.

An apt illustration of Virginia policy is to be found in an incident which will probably be remembered by many of the inhabitants of this city, as it occurred within a short distance of the spot on which I now stand.

About twenty years ago it became necessary to erect a banking house in Richmond for the use of the Exchange Bank, then recently incorporated, and although the structure is probably erected on a stratum of granite, and certainly stands within a mile of the finest granite quarries in the Union, the granite of which it is constructed was imported from Quincy, in the State of Massachusetts.

If the articles which I have enumerated among the imports were, as they should be, produced in the United States, if the laborers necessary to produce them were consumers instead of producers of provisions, it is easy to perceive what an increased demand would be created for breadstuffs, livestock, and other products of our farms. An ample and a steady market would spring up at our own doors for everything we have for sale, and prosperity and comfort would prevail throughout all our borders.

But this view of the interest of the farmer in the growth of domestic manufactures, and in the home market which they supply, would be very imperfect without a reference to other aspects of the subject.

The prices of all commodities are regulated not only by the laws of supply and demand, but also by the standard of the currency. Gold and silver are, by our Constitution and laws, the measure of value. It is of the highest importance that this standard, by which the value of other commodities is estimated, should itself be stable and uniform. Every one would understand at a glance the evils that would result from having a fluctuating standard of weights and measures, and the injustice of allowing parties to contract according to one standard and to fulfil the contract by another. The injustice in this case strikes the mind, because the standard is the familiar yard-stick, the pound weight, and the bushel—and the subjects to which they are applied are material and tangible. But the fluctuations in the measure of value, though less apparent, are not less real nor less injurious than fluctuations in the measure of quantity. If a party were to contract to deliver at a future day a hundred bushels of wheat, which, according to the present standard, would mean a quantity sufficient to weigh sixty hundred pounds, it would be iniquitous to allow the seller, when the time arrived for his performance, to discharge his obligation by tendering a quantity that would weigh only forty hundred, or to compel him to deliver a quantity that would weigh eighty hundred in payment. This would be unjust to the meanest capacity. Yet how few realize the fact that equal injustice is constantly being practiced in consequence of changes in the measure of value. Gold and silver constitute the scale by which the prices of their productions are to be regulated?

Gold is the medium of commerce as well as the measure of value. By its agency all the exchanges of the subjects of commerce are effected. Withdraw gold from the country, and you at once depress the value of property, paralyze the arm of industry, stagnate the channels of commerce, and prostrate the interests of agriculture.

I proceed now to the consideration of the second topic to which I invited your attention, viz: the relation of agriculture to the labor of the country.

In treating this branch of my subject I do not propose to enter into any elaborate discussion of the question whether that species of labor which is directly employed in agricultural pursuits, but to present a brief review of its relations to the whole system of American labor in all its departments; and in this connection I shall make some remarks on the two systems of labor, free and slave, which exist in the two great geographical divisions of our Confederacy; and to inquire whether it be true as alleged by many, that the system which employed in farming, and hence the farmer finds it to his interest to sell them.

The operation of this cause will be felt more sensibly every day. The acquisition of Texas and the reclamation of the swamp lands of the Southern States, by enlarging the area of the cotton and sugar region, has tended greatly to enhance the price of negroes, and to withdraw them from Virginia and the border States. Should additional territory be acquired in that quarter, the exportation of slaves will be increased, at no distant day it may become a pecuniary interest of Virginia to follow in the lead of the Northern States, and send her slaves to the South. Everything seems to indicate that the price of this species of negroes, and by degrees sparsely populated colonies spread them all over the cotton and sugar States, will continue increasing, and the failure of all attempts to produce it elsewhere has shown that the world must be dependent on the United States for its supply. But when provision of nature every country has the capacity to produce the food necessary for its population. The price of food must, therefore, be regulated and restrained by the general production of the world. But only a limited district of country is adapted to the production of cotton. It can, therefore, have but little competition in the market, and as the demand increases more rapidly than the supply, the price of cotton and the labor necessary to produce it must continue to advance. No one can yet predict the effect which the extension of commercial relations with China, Japan, and the East Indies is to have on the price of the great staples of the South.

Those facts lead thoughtful men to inquire whether, at a future day, the line between the free and slave States may not be more sharply and distinctly defined than it is at present, and the institution of slavery be restricted exclusively to the planting States.

The tendency is certainly in that direction at present, and a rise of twenty per cent. on the present value of slaves will lead to such an exodus as has never yet been witnessed in Virginia and the other grain growing States. In this aspect it is time that our people should consider whether the interests of Virginia will be advanced by the acquisition of additional territory adapted to the culture of cotton, when that acquisition is to be followed by the loss of a large portion of her effective and partly slave—pervaded the whole Confederacy.

This system continued in all the States until the drudgery of subduing the primeval forests, and clearing the country for cultivation and comfortable habitation, had been accomplished. Then the citizens of the Northern and Middle States began to turn their attention to other branches of industry, and the discovery was soon made that while negro labor may be profitably employed in pursuits which require mere physical strength, it cannot compete successfully with white labor in those avocations in which skill, ingenuity, and intellect constitute important elements. Experience also demonstrated at an early day that the negro race were physically unfitted to endure the rigors of a Northern climate. These considerations led to a general conviction in the North-ern colonies that negro labor was unprofitable, and it induced them to adopt measures to rid themselves of the incumbrance of an unproductive population.

And here it may be instructive to pause and contemplate the means by which that object was accomplished.

Some of our brethern at the North are disposed, like certain of the Pharisees of old, to thank God "that they are not as other men are," and to assume to themselves and their States great credit for disinterestedness and benevolence in liberating their slaves. I am as little disposed as any man to withhold from them the praise to which they are justly entitled for their many acknowledged virtues. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their intelligence, integrity, industry, frugality, public spirit, and general benevolence. But respect for the truth of history constrains me to deny their right to be regarded as the benefactors of the negro race.

A general impression prevails, both in the North and South, that the people of the Northern States, influenced by benevolent spirit, philanthropy, and a noble devotion to the cause of human liberty, voluntarily emancipated their slaves by legislative enactments. If their legislation had been such as is generally supposed, it might well be questioned how far it would establish their just claim to any high degree of merit in a moral point of view; because as I have already stated, it had become manifest, before any such laws were adopted, that the slaves of the Northern States were a burden rather than a benefit. The policy of those States might, therefore, be fairly attributed rather to a disposition to rid themselves of an ignorant, improvident, and unprofitable population than to a desire to do justice to a "down-trodden" race.

But what are the facts of the case? My professional duty has led me to investigate the legislation of some four or five of the Northern States on the subject of slavery; and I have yet to find a law of any one of them by which a single slave has been set free since the year 1789. I have found the production of any such law from the archives of any colony or State of this Confederacy. This is a bold proposition, but I believe it to be true. As far as I have observed the whole system of Northern legislation has been directed, not to the emancipation of slaves, but to the removal of the slave population beyond their limits. All their laws on the subject were prospective. None of them, as far as I have been able to discover, operated to confer freedom on the slaves in being. They simply provided that the offspring of female slaves who should be born after the passage of the laws in those States such laws after specified dates should be deemed free. All who were slaves at the time remained slaves. The laws were intended to operate only on the after born children, and the right to service to them were altogether contingent, and could never vest without the concurrence of the owner of the female slave. There was no prohibition of the removal of the female slave from the State prior to the birth of them in the State which had adopted such laws, her offspring, born after the appointed day, became free. Freedom, therefore, even to the after-born children was not the effect of the operation of the laws of legislation and the concurrent action of the master in retaining the female in the State until the law could take effect on the children. Without the consent of the master the law was a dead letter in the State till after the prescribed date, the law would have been inoperative.

It requires no great sagacity to see that the whole object and tendency of this legislation was, as I have already stated, not the emancipation of slaves, but their removal to other States. It amounted simply to a notice to the owner to sell his female slaves before a given day, or lose the right of forbidding her increase. The practical effects were such as might have been reasonably anticipated. The owners at the females took especial care to sell them southward before the day arrived, and in this way the unprofitable slaves were transferred to the South, when the climate was more propitious and the profits of labor better adapted to their peculiar capacities for labor.

This view of the effects of these laws is strongly fortified by facts derived from the census tables, which have been carefully examined, showing the number of slaves in any of the States prior to 1790, and we cannot therefore institute all the inquiries which we might desire, but we do know that the policy of gradual emancipation, which was then adopted between 1776 and 1790, and was in full operation at the latter date. A reference to the census of 1790 shows that the whole number of free negroes in the nine Northern States (including Maine), at that date, was but 27,109. The fact that the number of free negroes in those States was so small in 1790 is very persuasive, at least to prove that the policy of those States was not to free the slaves. And